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THE SITKA .. .. .. INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL .. ..

SITKA, ALASKA

UNDER CARE OF THE WOMAN'S
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF
THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Sitka Industrial Training School.

Report of the Superintendent, Wm. A. Kelly.

...1899...

TO THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, U.S.A.:

GENTLEMEN:—

I have the honor herewith to transmit to you my biennial report of the growth and condition of the Sitka Industrial School under the care and management of the Woman's Board of Home Missions.

The school was definitely established as a training school about 15 years ago. The founders of the school were Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Rev. A. E. Austin and Hon. J. G. Brady.

From one building erected in 1882, into which a few children were gathered, clothed, fed and schooled under the supervision of Rev. A. E. Austin and his family, the plant has gradually grown until there are a dozen or more buildings owned and controlled by the Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church.

SITKA PRESBYTERIAN MISSION.

SCHOOL FACULTY.

William A. Kelly, Superintendent.
Rev. M. D. McClelland, Chaplain.
Mrs. Tillie K. Paul [native], Interpreter.
Mrs. Ella C. Heizer, School-room Teacher.
Mrs. M. A. Saxman, School-room Teacher.
Miss Susan Davis, Boys' Matron.
Miss Sadie Martindale, Girls' Matron.
Miss Frances H. Willard, Assistant Matron.
Miss May Sheets, Children's Kitchen.
Miss Olga Hilton, Science Kitchen.
Miss Anna Wakefield, Teachers' Kitchen.
Miss Mabel Skeli [native], Laundry.
Mr. John E. Gamble, Industrial Teacher.
Mr. Geo. J. Beck, Carpentry Department.
Mr. M. A. Carty, Industrial Teacher.
Mr. Howard George [native], Shoe Department.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Dr. B. K. Wilbur, Physician and Surgeon.
Miss Esther Gibson, Nurse.
Miss Annie Hines [native], Assistant Nurse.

BUILDINGS.

The Mission buildings are admirably situated on an elevation about one hundred feet from high-water mark with a gently rolling beach, which permits the high tides of the Pacific Ocean to dash within fifty feet of the front yards. The outlook over bay and islands is one of wondrous beauty.

The buildings are centrally located between the town of Sitka and Indian River, and are scattered over several acres of ground.

An abundant supply of pure water is brought in pipes a distance of a mile. The water is forced a height of eighty feet into tanks by means of a large pump run by water power, and from this source all the buildings, including the hospital, manse and teachers' residences are supplied.

BOYS' BUILDING.

The Boys' Building is 50x100 feet, two and a half stories high. It contains dormitories, dressing-room; clothes-room, a number of rooms for teachers, teachers' kitchen and dining-room and the superintendent's office.

BOYS' SITTING ROOM.

Attached to the main building by a covered passage way is an

annex, 22x50 feet, two stories high. The upper story is the sitting-room where the boys spend much of their leisure time during the long, dark winter evenings. It is a pleasant, comfortable, commodious room, well lighted and furnished with a small library, some musical instruments and games for amusement.

The ground floor of this building is the boys' wash-room, supplied with basins, pail, towels, sink and abundance of soap and water.

SITKA TRAINING SCHOOL, BOYS.

GIRLS' BUILDING.

The Girls' Building is 50x130, two and a half stories high, and contains school-rooms, kitchens, dining-room, girls' dormitories, clothes-rooms, store-room, play-room, wash-room, sitting-room, sewing-room, and teachers' living rooms. It was built in 1884–85.

BELFRY.

Midway between the main buildings (which are 200 feet apart,

connected by a covered way), stands the bell tower, with flag staff from which the American flag unfurls her Stars and Stripes.

STORE-ROOM BUILDING.

The Store-Room is 20x30 feet, one and a half stories high, with a dormer window and two flights of stairs, the upper story being used for living rooms, the lower part to store and supplies for the school.

TEACHER'S COTTAGE.

A few hundred feet from the main buildings, on an eminence, was erected a few years ago a small cozy house, which is always occupied by a teacher with a family. For several years Mrs. Paul with her three boys lived in this cottage.

LAUNDRY BUILDING.

The Laundry is 25x52 feet, one and a half stories high, and is well equipped with modern machinery. At one end of the building is the girls' ironing-room and bath-room, and the other end is the boys' bath-room.

A circular saw attached to the laundry is used for sawing the teacher's cord wood, which is quite a saving of time and labor.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The Blacksmith Shop is a rough building 16½x31 feet, but is well supplied with blacksmiths' and turners' tools. The boys do the most of the work in this line. They also do their own plumbing.

INDUSTRIAL BUILDING.

On a promontory at the water's edge is located the Shepard Industrial Building, 24x60

THE CARPENTER BOYS.

SITKA TRAINING SCHOOL, GIRLS.

feet. It contains the Carpenter Shop, the Shoe Shop and the Paint Shop.

This building is admirably situated and is well adapted to its purposes. The lower part is used as a boat-house.

COOPER SHOP.

In range with the Industrial building and eastward 50 feet stands the Cooper Shop, a long substantial building.

CHURCH BUILDING.

Eastward two hundred feet from the Girls' Building stands the large commodious native church. The main body of the building is 45x64 feet and 18 feet from floor to ceiling.

A spacious gallery surrounds the interior on three sides and the entire auditorium has a seating capacity for five hundred persons.

The inside work is finished in red and yellow Alaska cedar, polished and varnished. The main body of the church is reached through a vestibule twelve feet wide. The church is well lighted by two rows of windows set with colored panes.

It was erected mainly by donations from generous Presbyterians in the East. The church was dedicated in 1892.

MANSE.

Eastward from the church is the large, comfortable manse, fronting the beach, a one-storied frame structure 50x100 feet, which was formerly the Girls' Hospital.

HOSPITAL.

Some sixty yards east of the manse, on the road leading to Indian River, is the "Sitka Mission Hospital," a two-storied building 50x100 feet, with an annex for kitchen and private ward.

The lower story contains the boys' ward, the doctor's office and the dispensary: the upper story the girls' ward and operating-room.

RAVEN'S NEST.

On the hill between the Mission building proper and the Hospital is the neat cozy cottage called the Raven's Nest, the residence of Dr. Wilbur. The outlook from this point of eminence, over land and sea, is perfectly charming. In the background, two miles distant, is Mount Vostovia, and westward, fifteen miles across the sea, looms up Mount Edgecombe, an extinct volcano.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

In the winter of 1887–88 the Society of Alaskan Natural History and Ethnology, was organized and incorporated.

"The purpose is to collect and preserve in connection with the Sitka Industrial Training School specimens illustrative of the Natural Hlstory and Ethnology of Alaska."

A small, wooden building 20x35 feet, was built and used for a few years, but the collection of curios increased so rapidly that the original building soon became inadequate for its purpose and scope.

The Society having no funds with which to build, in 1895 Dr. Sheldon Jackson, a charter member of the Society, at his personal expense, erected a large, commodious, octagonal-shaped structure, dome-covered and entirely fireproof. The Society of Natural History and Ethnology named the Museum in honor of Dr. Jackson. It contains a large and interesting collection of Alaska curios.

THE MODEL COTTAGES.

Located on the easternmost part of the Mission premises are nine model homes occupied and owned by the young couples who have completed their time in the school and married in accordance

with Christian rites, and have subscribed to regulations as follows;

DECLARATION OF RESIDENTS.

WE, the people of the WESTMINSTER Addition to the village of Sitka, Alaska, in order to secure to ourselves and posterity the blessings of a Christian home, do severally subscribe to the following Rules for the regulation of our conduct and town affairs.

1. To reverence the Sabbath and to refrain from all unnecessary secular work on that day; to attend Divine Worship; to take the Bible for our rule of faith; to regard all true Christians as our brethren; and to be truthful, honest and industrious.

2. To attend to the Education of our children and keep them at school as regularly as possible.

3. To totally abstain from all Intoxicants and Gambling, and never attend heathen festivities or countenance heathen customs in surrounding villages.

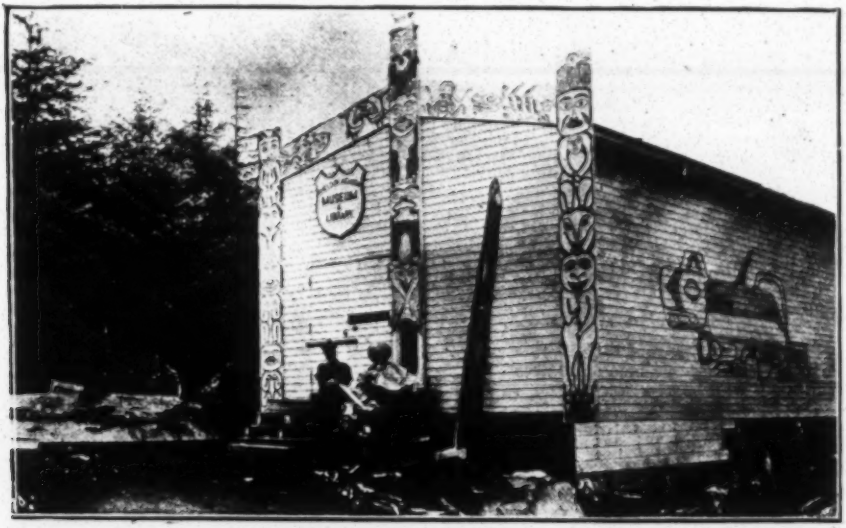
4. To strictly carry out all Sanitary Regulations necessary for the health of the place,

5. Never to alienate, give away, or sell our land, or building lots, or any portion thereof, to any person or persons who have not subscribed to these rules.

Signed .....

..... Witness.

Date ..... 189....



SHELDON JACKSON MUSEUM.

CHURCHES.

(Report of REV. M. D. MCCLELLAND.)

With the coming of the missionary, Rev. J.G.Brady, now Governor of Alaska, on April 11, 1878, began the Christian services for the natives, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. Full of promise as was the beginning, the results have more than realized the fondest hopes of the pioneers. The combining of the educational and church work was a marked feature from the very inception. Wisely the missionaries determined that the leaven of both Christianity and education were needed to elevate a race sunk in ignorance and superstition. In 1881, both school and misson work was consigned to the charge of Rev. A.E. Austin, who, with rare wisdom and zeal, prosecuted his labors for seventeen years. On September 7, 1884, the first Presbyterian church was organized, with 44 native members. As throughout all Alaska, the prime mover in every Presbyterian enterprise has been Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the veteran missionary, who has personally labored, at different periods, in the Sitka field.

The blessing of God, in remarkable measure, attended the efforts of Mr. Austin and his faithful co-laborers. Natives flocked to the religious services. During the fourteen years of labor as ordained minister he baptized nearly 800 adults and infants. The return of mission pupils to their own villages, emigration to other towns, deaths, and dismissals continually reduce the number. The present total adult membership is 325. Two Sabbath schools are maintained and three weekly prayer meetings.

November 24, 1889, a church for white was organized, with 11 members, to which Mr. Austin ministered during his continuance in the field. The smallness of the white population, the temporary nature of their occupations, and the constant changes render impossible large accessions. The present membership is 20. The church maintains a Sabbath school and Christian Endeavor Society.

In March, 1898, Mr. Austin retired from the work, and Rev. M.D. McClelland, who had labored for a year at the Hydah Mission at Howkan, was transferred to Sitka. The work of the past year has been hopeful and encouraging. Twenty-five adults united with the native church, and 12 with the church for whites. The neatly dressed, orderly, and attentive audiences, which gather every Sabbath morning in the native church, proclaim more eloquently than words could do the progress of the native Alaskan, while the devoutness of the

worshiping white congregation in the chapel on Sabbath evening tells the good tidings that here in this land of gold there are those who seek for the treasures of eternal life.

THE SITKA MISSION HOSPITAL.

(Fourth Annual Report by DR. B. K. WILBUR.)

The main object of the hospital is to provide for the sick of the Training School, but the work is not limited to this, as native adults or children are received at any time. Some few white patients have been treated as in-patients, but until the force of nurses is increased it is impossible to receive such patients and give them adequate care. Natives of any creed, or no creed, are received on exactly the same basis and receive the same care, nor are all the patients from Sitka alone, but a number come from other villages.

NURSES.—The greatest change has occurred in the department of nursing in the past year. We began our year with four native girls, two of whom had been in the hospital for three years and two who had been under training for two years. All these have now left the institution as nurses. One was married and moved to another village and has not been heard from for some months. One is now a patient in the hospital, but a valuable help when her health will permit. The other two returned to Metlakahtla, where they are teaching and caring for the sick as opportunity offers.

The religious part of our work is emphasized. Of course only a comparatively small part of the time is devoted to this, but still services are regularly held in the ward every evening and the head nurse teaches the Sabbath school lesson every Sunday. During the past year morning services were held with all the attendants by the physician. The pastor has visited the patients as occasion offered. There can be no doubt but that much real good is accomplished in quickening the spiritual life of those who come under such influence.

All medical work among the white people of the village is, of course, paid for, such money being used by the hospital for current expenses. From all sources about $200 were received last year. This would meet about one-quarter of the current expense for the same time.

SUMMARY FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1898.

	1898	1897
Number of patients treated	170	206
" " different persons treated	101	113
Aggregate days patient in hospital	2531	2594

	1898	1897
Average days each patient in hospital	14.8	12.5
Number of prescriptions to in-patients	1988	2634
Percentage of deaths	4	3
" " improved	13	12
" " cured	82	83
" " remaining	1	—
Number of beds maintained	21	21
" out-patients treated in doctor's office	919	1119
" school children treated	79	80
" Greeko-Russian natives treated	5	87
" Protestant natives treated	14	14
" whites	2	2
" operations performed	53	38

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Tuberculosis . . . . . 5 Shock . . . . . 1 Brain tumor 1

Total number of prescriptions made during year 3436

" " " " since June, 1894 13996

INDUSTRIAL WORK.

GIRLS DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

Children's Kitchen	4
Science Kitchen	8
Teachers' Kitchen	2
Laundry	6
Dormitories	5
Teachers' Rooms	6
General Work	6
Sewing-room	30

BOYS DETAILED AS FOLLOWS:

Carpentry	10
Shoemaking	7
Laundry	4
Kitchen Work	4
Painting and Paper Hanging	3
Boat Builders	3
General Work	10
House Work and Chore Boys	10
Military Drill Company	30
Members of Cornet Band	16

TRIBES REPRESENTED.

	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls
Chilkat	13	5	Killisnoo	0	0
Douglas	2	2	Metlakahtla	2	2
Hydah	5	7	Saxman	2	0
Hoonah	1	0	Stickeen	0	2
Juneau	12	7	Shi-kan	6	0
Klawalk	6	2	Sitka	22	24
Kake	0	3	Wrangel	10	5
Kitchikan	2	3	Yakatat	1	0
Ka-saan	3	1			

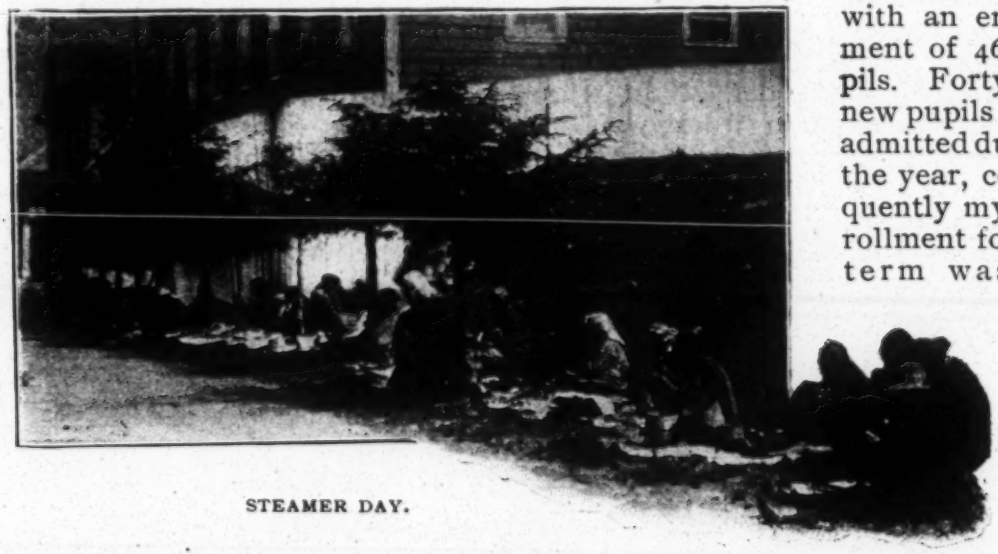
REPORT OF MRS. M. A. SAXMAN, SCHOOL-ROOM NO. 1.

NUMBER IN SUNDRY BRANCHES OF STUDY.

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Primary Charts	21	14	—	35
First and Second Readers	18	8	—	26

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Third and Fourth Readers	—	—	—	—
Spelling	18	8	—	26
English Language Lessons	13	6	—	19
Geography	—	—	—	—
Arithmetic	27	18	—	45
Grammar	—	—	—	—
Drawing	—	—	—	—
Physiology	—	—	—	—
Temperance Hygiene	—	—	—	—
United States History	—	—	—	—
Writing	39	22	—	16
Use of Tools	—	—	—	—
Sewing	—	13	—	13
Other Studies	—	—	—	—

On May 26th I closed my sixth year's service as teacher of the Primary Department of this school. I began school the first of September last year with an enrollment of 46 pupils. Forty-five new pupils were admitted during the year, consequently my enrollment for the term was 91.



STEAMER DAY.

Promotions into the higher room left my enrollment 62 at the end of May.

My chart classes, of which there are usually three grades, are large, numbering from 10 to 26. I begin recitation by asking questions on the picture, having the pupils take turns in pointing to and naming all the different objects they notice in the picture. When there are several objects of a kind, as a cat and kittens, or a hen and chickens, they will count them. After learning the names of the

different objects in the picture, they hunt out the names of the objects as they appear below in the reading lesson, counting to see how many of any one object they can find. They then learn to spell the word, first by the sound of the letters, afterward by naming each letter. I vary the recitation by having them read separately and in concert, also by stepping forward and using the pointer while they read. The lesson, including the picture, is then placed on the black-board—the lesson being written, never printed, and each child required to reproduce the same on his slate; also to copy the number work of the Primer class from the board. Thus spelling, reading, counting and drawing are taught.

The Primer class consists of two grades. Pupils of each grade learn the meaning of the new words in each lesson and to spell the same, to draw the picture from the book, while the reading lesson is written on the board and the pupil is required to copy it on his slate. They begin addition and subtraction, the example being placed on the board. They copy the lesson on their slate, work out the example and bring their work to the recitation class.

The First Reader grade, which is my highest, has spelling, oral and written, number work, written and mental as far as long division. We do not use a text book, the examples are written on black-board.

Language consists in the construction of sentences from words selected from their reading lesson and written on the board. They write out their sentences and bring into class. We vary the exercise by letter writing two days of the week, using the words as selected for sentence building. Each pupil's work is read aloud and corrections made for the benefit of the class.

Music.—Two evenings of each week study hour period is devoted to giving instruction in vocal music, the school being divided into two classes. The Alaskans have a natural fondness for music, and learn the rudiments readily, and both grades have made good progress. The Primary grade have read and sung all music in one instruction book written in C, G sharp and D sharp, while the advanced grade have been using Gospel Hymns Nos. 5 and 6 for three months, and are just finishing D sharp, having sung every piece in book. They will now learn A sharp.

REPORT OF MRS. ELLA C. HEIZER, SCHOOL-ROOM NO. 2.

NUMBER IN SUNDRY BRANCHES OF STUDY.

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Primary Charts	—	—	—	—
First and Second Readers	9	2	—	11

	Boys	Girls	Adults	Total
Third and Fifth Readers	19	15	—	34
Spelling	28	17	—	45
English Language Lessons	27	17	—	44
Geography	18	15	—	33
Arithmetic	28	17	—	45
Grammar	1	—	—	1
Drawing	28	17	—	45
Physiology	3	3	—	6
Temperance Hygiene	25	14	—	39
United States History	3	3	—	6
Writing	28	17	—	45
Use of Tools	—	—	—	—
Sewing	—	17	—	17
Other Studies	1	—	—	1

One of the most encouraging features of my work is the faithfulness of my boys and girls.

One boy who is very fond of school wrote: "I didn't feel how fast school shut this time."

The regular monthly written examinations and examinations by our Superintendent on the completion of a study are an incentive to thoroughness.

My department includes from second to fifth reader grades; from primary arithmetic to cube root and practical applications in mensuration.

Our boys enjoy anything they think they can use.

Physiology is a favorite study. Language is their most difficult study, but they are fluent talkers and writers, although the construction is original; as, "A noun is any thing name."

Our study hour four nights each week is a satisfactory closing of the day's labors.

The individual attention is an incentive to the more independent worker and a help to the weak.

Besides our regular daily work the school takes a great interest in general news of the world. A few buy papers upon the arrival of the steamers, althongh a paper costs ten cents. The "Five-Cent Classics" are read with interest.

Unfortunately parents are anxious to take their children out of school before they are thoroughly prepared. This hinders them from becoming first-class workers in any department.

Until they realize the advantage of a thorough education, we must needs do our best and not grow weary.

KITCHEN AND DINING-ROOM.

These departments are places of great interest. The girls are divided into sections or divisions and take their turns serving an apprenticeship in the kitchens.

The work of kneading two or three sacks of flour for baking is too heavy for the girls, hence two boys mix the "sponge" in the evening; the girls rise early in the morning and knead it into loaves, and by 10 A. M. they have turned out 90 or 100 loaves of toothsome bread. Much attention has been paid to the quality and kind of food, and of late years it has been much improved.

The aim is to supply their tables with some of their native foods, such as ulican oil and sea-weed, which is healthful and of which they are fond.

Our kitchens are supplied with hot and cold water and all the appointments are convenient so as to lessen the drudgery of daily kitchen labor.

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

The Sewing-Room is nicely papered and painted and a new floor has been laid. The light is admitted from the east, so we get the benefit of the morning sun. This is a large, pleasant work-shop, quite well equipped, and the amount of work done each week is really surprising. The girls make much of their own clothing, and each girl over seven years of age knits her own stockings.

Patching and mending for the boys take considerable time each week. While trousers are made for the smaller boys and some underwear for the larger boys, most of the boys' clothing is purchased ready made.

Though there is an endless amount of hand sewing to be done, yet the sewing machines are brought into use every day. The large girls readily learn to use the machines.

LAUNDRY.

It is a source of comfort and a great saving of time and strength to have a steam laundry and labor-saving machinery sufficient to relieve the teachers and the girls of much of the hard drudgery incident to a school of this character. Attached to the laundry is the girls' ironing-room, where they are taught to iron neatly and well.

The work of this department is in charge of Miss Flora Campbell and Mabel Skeli, two of our native assistants.

REPORT OF MISS OLGA HILTON.

[Miss Hilton is a native Alaskan and has taken a special course in Domestic Science at the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.]

Work was begun in the teachers' dining-room and kitchen with eight girls; teaching them the use of the dining-room furniture and to keep each clean; how to set a table properly for the teachers; when to change the linen, and how to clean china, glass and silver. The progress was slow with limited time, and to many of the pupils the work was entirely new and strange. Not having any discipline in anything of this sort of work at their own homes they were slow to comprehend the use of such training.

The Cooking Department opened December 1, 1896. The room was partitioned off the children's dining room. It is high, airy, light, warm and supplied with hot and cold water.

In the centre is the regulation cooking table made of pine, very nicely fitted with four drawers, where each girl keeps her cooking knife and fork, spoons, apple-corer, egg-beater, roller, biscuit cutter, pepper and salt holders, vegetable knife, potato-masher, small sauce-pan and a note book.

In a corner nearby is the cook stove; in another, under the window, is a sanitary sink; on one side is a cupboard with glass doors to remind all that dishes nicely arranged is "a thing of beauty." A table, wood-box on rollers, and five chairs complete the furnishing. On one side a door leads into a large pantry lined with shelves. This place is nicely adapted for a store-room.

During class work only four girls can be admitted at a time. That number constitutes a class. It is large enough for the present, as each girl can work better when more individual attention is given.

The rules of this department require accurate neatness and the girls soon learn that they must have clean hands, hair well combed and present a neat appearance in general before putting on the cooking cap.

Do they care for that kind of work? Not at first. It is all strange to them. They do not understand the need of measuring anything; their simple method of boiling, minus seasoning, requires less time and thought, and they are perfectly satisfied with such cooking.

The lessons move on slowly. As they learn more they seem to enjoy the work and begin to show interest in making as many new dishes as they can. Several girls have learned to make bread, pies and cake, and are proud of this, especially when they can supply the entire school; and these treats are enjoyed by all the boys and girls.

Two girls from the hospital finished the invalid course, and as they were the first to finish and pass good examinations, I was proud of them.

CARPENTRY.

The Industrial Building of the Sitka Training School is built on the beach facing the bay, a story and a half high, with a floor plan of 30 by 60 feet; the upper story is enlarged and lighted by dormer windows and used as a shoemaker's shop, the lower floor is occupied by the carpenters and printers.

The equipment comprises one 16-inch swing turning lathe, one power rip saw, a diamond mortiser, a foot power former, one scroll saw, and a six-inch emery grinding machine. There is a good supply of bench tools, such as planes, saws, squares and chisels.

The power used in running the lathe and other machinery is furnished by small overshot water wheel with main driving pulley under the shop floor. The water comes from Indian River, about 3000 feet distant, 500 feet of the distance through a box flume 1 foot high by 2 feet wide; the rest of the way is an open ditch.

It is the aim of this department to give the boys a practical knowledge of the principles of carpentry and house building, and while many of them are quick to learn and have a good deal of natural ability, still it is very hard to teach them to do their work in a business-like manner.

One of the hardest things to teach them is the value of the common marking gauge; some of them want to sit on the bench with their feet drawn up under them, while they whittle the edge of a board straight with a dull pocket knife rather than use a plane. But aside from a few peculiar characteristics they are as apt and skilful as the average white boy, though not as quick. Many of the boys who have passed through the school build very good substantial houses, and some of them do very good cabinet work.

The entire plant of school buildings is kept in repair, new buildings erected and all new work done by the boys themselves under the supervision of the teacher in charge.

During the past winter the boys built (besides other necessary bench work), a round bottom boat, seventeen feet long, all of the native wood, the stem and stern being made from natural crooks of yellow cedar; the ribs steamed and bent of the same wood; the planking used being half-inch spruce.

THE CORNET BAND.

A few small tables, screen frames, curtain pole with turned ends and rings, a chiffonier with carved top, and a number of turned fences have been constructed.

The turning lathe and saws are in constant use. Indeed, a large amount and a great variety of carpentry work has been done both in the shop and out during the past year.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

All the shoes for the pupils of the school are made by pupil apprentices under the direction of Howard George, our native foreman, who has been in charge of the shop since the death of Frank Judson.

Howard, like Frank, learned his trade in the school. He married one of the girls of the school, and with an interesting family lives in one of the cottages built by money loaned by the Indian Rights Association.

GARDENING.

We have three or four small plats of arable land on which we grow lettuce, beets, cabbage, peas, onions and cauliflower very successfully. Turnips grow finely and most root vegetables. Currants, rhubarb, raspberries and celery are easily grown. Cereals, for lack of warmth and sunshine, do not mature well.

It requires much labor and expense to clear the ground and to subdue the soil to a state of cultivation.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL WORK.

Mr. John E. Gamble, who has been connected with the school for nine years as industrial teacher, has special charge of the steam machinery, circular wood-saw, plumbing, etc., and also acts as a general assistant to the Superintendent.

ADDENDA.

The Mission Cornet Band meets thrice weekly for practice in charge of one of its members, all of whom are natives. Our boys furnish music for holidays and public occasions.

Mr. Beck has for a long time maintained a military company composed of small boys. They are very patriotic, and would willingly embark for the Philippines.

GENERAL RULES FOR PUPILS.

I. Get up as soon as the first bell rings, dress, air your bed, wash your hands and faces, comb your hair, and fall in line promptly for breakfast when the second bell rings.
II. After breakfast each boy or girl shall make his or her bed neatly.
III. Be prompt at roll-call and at meals.
IV. Have work clothes on for work and school clothes on for school.
V. Put away your tools when you quit work.
VI. All lamps should be filled by 11 A. M. and no oil taken from the oil-room by lamp light.
VII. The matron will see that the beds are made and that the sweeping is done by 8:15 A. M

NOTES AND MAXIMS.

Do your work at the right time and do it well.
Use the right tools and keep them in good order. Learn to know the value of time. Learn to think. Do not say "I forgot," but say "I remembered."
"A place for everything, everything in its place."
"A busy worker is better than a noisy talker."
Hats on at roll-call.
Coats on at meal time.
Shoes tied all the time.

BELLS AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

A. M. 6:00.—Rising bell.
6:30.—Breakfast bell.
7:15.—Roll-call and work bell.
8:45.—School bell.
11:45.—Preparation for dinner.
12:00.—Dinner bell.
P. M. 1:15.—Roll-call, school and work.
5:00.—Preparation for supper.
5:15.—Supper bell.
7:30.—Roll-call and prayers.
Additional bells for special drills.

BUGLES.

P. M. 9:00.—First bugle, preparation for retiring.
9:10.—Last bugle, all quietly in bed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The total number of pupils enrolled the past two years was seventy girls and ninety boys, ranging in age from five to eighteen years.

The use of their vernacular tongues, Klinget, Tsimpshean and Hydah, seriously retards their progress, hence English is the language

of the school, and the children speedily acquire an English-speaking vocabulary.

The home life of the school is made very pleasant. Their games and plays are such as white children enjoy—for out doors; marbles, baseball, playing soldiers, flying kites, sailing miniature ships of their own make, shooting with bow and arrow, coasting, skating, rope-jumping and playing hide and seek are engaged in by both sexes. Then they have indoor games of authors, checkers, dominoes, crokinole and kindred games.

The teachers direct their recreation and amusement, and permit some social freedom to the more advanced pupils which gives to both sexes courteous manners, and that ease and dignity which can be acquired only by association.

Occasionally there is a reception, a musical or literary entertainment in which the boys and girls take an active and interested part.

Both sexes dine together and recite in the same classes in school.

In all of their social gatherings, whether indoors or out, some of the teachers and officers of the school mingle with them in a way that adds to their pleasure and aids them in their social development.

The aim is to make the Industrial Training School just what its name implies. Manual occupations are in reach of the pupils just as fast as they acquire sufficient knowledge of the English language to enable them to prosecute the learning of a trade with intelligent success. To accomplish permanent and material benefit in the way of mastering trades they must first acquire a fair common school education. Not until then are they prepared to serve an intelligent apprenticeship. After certain initiatory advancement has been made, industrial work is then made co-equal with school-room work, the hands sharing the labors of the day equally with the head, and fingers are "deft in cunning" in varying works of handicraft.

Half of the time of each pupil is devoted to intellectual study and mind-development under our efficient teachers in the school-room, and the balance of the time to acquiring a practical knowledge of trade industries and a knowledge of the useful things of every-day life.

Well-established habits of daily methodical labor are indispensable in bringing these native children up to a respectable and established standard of manhood and womanhood.

Our constant aim is to develop the whole being and in a practical way to teach them the things they will need to know when they go out into the world to do for themselves.

The organization and work of the school is such as daily to familiarize them with American ways, and to ingraft into their lives frugal and industrious habits.

Attention, thought, study, orderly care, personal responsibility, cleanliness, gratitude, politeness, kindness, stability, frugality, self-respect, self-reliance, self-denial and genial graces are daily inculcated. Domestic economy, care of appliances, care of tools, heating, ventilating, the ability to make the most of the things at hand, the use of the proper tools for a particular kind of work, to do their work honestly in a workmanlike manner, without unnecessary waste of time or outlay of strength are constantly inculcated with kind, vigilant, methodical regularity.

All these are prominent factors in the daily life of the student, and thus the head, the heart, and the hands are trained and established into right thinking, right doing and wholesome living.

To reach such commendable results the teachers must necessarily live with the pupils, for the living character of the teacher, her sympathy, the inspiration of her life, influence more than all else.

This incessant commingling with the children calls for great vitality, fortitude, energy, mental and physical endurance.

The school-rooms and work departments are always open for visitors, and twice a month during the summer the steamers bring tourists by fifties and by hundreds who visit our school, and are shown through kitchens, dining-rooms, dormitories, work departments; and many are the words of praise and exclamations of surprise at the intellectual and moral development of the pupils, and not a few glowing accounts have been written from what "eye hath seen" of the capabilities and capacity of Alaskan youth.

That the native Alaskans are capable of rising above mediocrity has been successfully demonstrated in a few years of evangelistic work, and it will not be many years until the doors of civilization and citizenship can be safely thrown open to all Alaskans who can read and write the English language, and thus they may safely take their chances with the multiplicity of races inhabiting our land.

Scholarships are issued by the Woman's Board of Home Missions to societies or individuals who contribute $100 annually to the support of a pupil.

Some boxes of school supplies and Christmas gifts are always received previous to the holidays, which gladden the hearts of

our boys and girls and for which they and we are most grateful.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

If Christmas gifts are sent please write to the Superintendent and tell him when to expect the goods.

Always send by mail or freight, never by express.

A Year's Outfit for a Boy: Four pairs of work pants, good, strong material—jeans, denim or corduroy; three coats, three vests, three flannel shirts, three suits flannel underwear, five pairs of stockings, one dozen pairs of shoe-strings, two hats, two pairs of suspenders, mittens, collars, necktie, comb and handkerchief.

A Year's Outfit for a Girl: Three suits flannel underwear (Union), two night dresses, three flannel skirts, two flannel dresses, two every day dresses—good, strong material—gingham or cheviot; three pairs of sleeve aprons—blue gingham check; three pairs of shoes, five pairs of stockings, one dozen pairs of shoe-strings, one shawl, one woolen hood, mittens, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, comb, thimble and scissors.

To Furnish a Bed: One single bed-tick (2¼x1¼ yards), four sheets, two pillow ticks, four pillow cases, two pairs of blankets, two quilts and one spread.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING SCHOOL,
Sitka, Alaska.

HISTORICAL.

Sitka, the political, commercial, religious and educational center of Russian America, as Alaska was formerly known before that country came into the possession of the United States, is still the capital, being the home of the territorial officials, who receive their appointments from the President. History records the fact that as early as 1805 a school was opened, which soon after was given into the hands of the Russians, in whose charge it, and the subsequent schools, remained until the transfer of the country to the United States, when their teachers were recalled. It was not until 1878, however, that a school was opened by any American denomination, though for ten years thousands of natives had met death, while subjects of a Christian land, without ever being told the way of life.

In 1880, Miss Austin, who at that time went to take charge of the school, re-opened it with an attendance of over one hundred, in one of the rooms of the guard-house; but the school soon outgrew the accommodations, and it was found necessary to remove it to the old hospital building. The eagerness of the people to learn was measured, seemingly, only by the population, for at the beginning of the school in their new quarters, hundreds crowded into the old building with the announcement that they had come to *school.* They comprised both sexes and all ages, for an Alaskan has little conception of age, and at seventy-five believes he should be able to undertake what he should have done at fifteen.

The treatment given them by the Russians had been so cruel that they gave a quick response to the kindly greetings of the Americans. Their ideas of a school were in keeping with their preparation for it. Their personal appearance distressed them, and having caught the spirit of regeneration they were anxious to do their best in adopting American manners and customs. Being of amphibious natures, the process of getting the feet in proper position required time and patience. To a marvelous extent they "toed in," awkwardly sitting upon their feet, and using the benches for desks. After thoroughly oiling their skins, they were comforted in the thought of advancement. But water and soap were brought into active service; windows and doors were opened, and it is said fans were made useful.

The Boarding Department was opened under circumstances rather unique. A number of boys asked the privilege of taking up their abode in the school building, arguing that owing to the carousing at home—an inseparable part of the life of the native families who are unchristianized—they could not study or live the lives they desired to. This request had to be denied them for lack of room and furnishings. Not to be defeated, they overcame the obstacles by taking possession of a vacant room in one of the old Russian barracks, claiming their right to live in "Boston style." This is the ambition of every Alaskan who comes under the influence of American civilization, and learns a mode of life different from the old tribal customs. The belief exists among them that everything that is American comes from Boston. They improvised bedsteads out of boxes, and tin cans were made to serve as mirrors. When duly established they invited their teachers to inspect their Bostonian quarters; and to evince their great respect for them, and to make very plain the knowledge they had acquired in the use of these articles, they wrapped themselves in their blankets and retired, stretched out upon their bed, which bore the imported title given to all their household effects. Though the mattresses and pillows were unmistakably missing, their happiness was none the less apparent. Such was the beginning of the Boarding Department of this school. Through the aid of the officers of the United States Navy, who had become greatly interested in the work, other boys from the remote tribes were placed in the school, until within a few years there were twenty-seven enrolled, when the building was burned and the boys were transferred to the old Government building, which was made habitable for them.

In 1882, a new site for the school was selected a short distance out of the village, and a building 100x50 feet in size erected. About the time this change was being made, a Home for Girls, established at Ft. Wrangel by Mrs. A. R. McFarland, the first missionary to Alaska, was transferred to Sitka, and the two united as an Industrial and Training School, under Government contract. Another building for the girls was needed, and one similar in structure to that of the boys was erected.

With these beginnings it has come to be the largest and most important school in Alaska, of which Dr. Sheldon Jackson, whose knowledge of the educational work in Alaska is greater than that of any other person, says:

"Of all the schools at Sitka, the Presbyterian Training School is the 'City of Refuge' for those fleeing from death; the 'House of Hope' to those sitting in the habitations of cruelty; the 'House of Help' to the starving, homeless, friendless waif; an asylum to the escaped slave; the protector of helpless girlhood."

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